1. **What is GitHub and what is Git (and how are they different)**

GitHub: the giant cloud on the internet that can be used to share codes and work together on codes

Git: tool for interacting with repositories (a folder that ends with “.git” which makes it a hidden path)

1. **What is a repo and why is it different from a folder**

Repo: its like a folder but again, it ends with .git so it is hidden but it is connected to all things

1. **The difference between local, remote, origin**

Local: basically the file or folder or location that exists on your computer and you work on alone

Remote: the big **cloud** that everyone can see typically (if public). It is like icloud storage and it stores all changes like word does and you can go back to each change step (word does not do this)

Origin: this is the name given to the remote place that you go the code or repo from. It can be changed, the name, but not recommended (do not change to steve lol)

1. **Ways to get your own version of a repo and how they are different (Clone, Fork)**

Clone: this copies the remote repo (from the **fluffy cloud**) to the local repo (your physical computer) and is like working offline or when on word you hit “save a copy” and can make changes to that new copy without touching the whole thing

Fork: **cloud** to **cloud** instead of **cloud** to local (this is after **cloud** to **cloud**), makes a whole new remote repo that is an identical copy of another cloud repo

1. **How to add changes to your repo: Staging, committing and pushing**

Staging: first step to the big change you save to the big piece. It is when you click the stage all and you can compare what changes you made.

Commit: point where you put the message on it to kind of name the adjustment point you made so when you go back you can see that. It is like saving for good but only on your computer

Pushing: the final save step you do. It saves it essentially from your local computer saved area, to the big cloud’s saved area

1. **How to get the latest remote changes locally: Pulling vs fetching**

Pulling: grabbing the latest updates from the main or master source on the github or wherever it is coming from

Fetching: first part of pulling (pulling = fetch + merge). Essentially branch cloning. You can fetch a branch and clone it to be a copy

1. **Branches -- what they are and why we use them**

Branch: take from the commit place you are at and then it is like a “trial” alteration to your code to not mess up your main branch (think arrows drawing)

1. **What is a pull request and why would we use it**

Pull Request: it is like asking to merge your branch back into the main code that everyone else is working on. Here it compares what changes you made and if any other changes conflict with it.